

Law Enforcement News

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Staring down the barrel

Prevention-minded video pulls no punches in look at police suicides

Suicide may be among the least commonly discussed problems facing law enforcement, but a new videotape has begun forcing police officers to confront the issue head-on.

While there are no official statistics on the rate of suicide among police officers, an examination of New York Police Department statistics has shown that more police officers die by their own hand than are killed in the line of duty. Since 1986, 37 police officers have taken their own lives, while 17 officers died in the line of duty during the same period.

The figures indicate that the suicide rate in the 27,500-officer department is almost twice that of the general population. Approximately 30,000 people commit suicide each year nationwide.

Because suicide takes such a huge toll within the agency, the Police Department, with the assistance of the New York City Police Foundation, developed a two-hour suicide-awareness and prevention course that is required of all officers as part of in-service training programs. The course includes a mandatory viewing of "By Our Own Hand," a 39-minute video funded by the foundation that examines the issue through interviews with former police officers who contemplated suicide and the families of suicide survivors. Nearly all New York City police officers will have viewed the film by this summer.

The video, directed by Jonathan David, an independent film maker whose brother killed himself in 1972, tells the stories of one officer who took his life and two other officers who nearly carried out their suicidal plans. David told

LEN that his experience as a survivor of suicide helped forge bonds between himself and those interviewed for the film.

Suicide survivors, he said, are "really part of a fairly exclusive club, although not as exclusive as it should be. . . . So you have an idea of what kind of desperation is involved, what kind of pain is involved, what kind of misery is involved, what's left in the aftermath. You have some kind of idea of what led up to it."

While David's experience with suicide provided no "journalistic entire" that would get other survivors to open up, it was something that "at an appropriate time I might reveal to give somebody an understanding that I really do know what they're talking about," he said.

David said the most difficult part of making the video was producing a

work that would "feel authentic" to police officers. "The biggest challenge was finding a way so that it looked like it had something to do with police officers and their lives, to try to make them believe that we actually spent a little bit of time finding out what their day is like, what their point of view is. I think that's why the film works."

The video opens with an interview of Tommy Dougherty, a 29-year-old former policeman who was forced to retire because of knee injuries sustained when he was apprehending suspects. Dougherty, who wanted to be a police officer since he was a boy, said he was "devastated" by the news that he had to give up his career. "When I turned in my badge . . . I felt that more than half of me had died," he recalled.

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Missouri urged to try once again to raise minimum training standards for police

A report designed as a blueprint for the future of law enforcement in Missouri has renewed a call for increased mandatory training for police officers, especially those in small jurisdictions and departments.

The report also urges the state to increase funding for Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) programs, order the mandatory reporting by police agencies of domestic violence incidents, remove a funding cap placed on the Missouri State Highway Patrol, and give that agency search-and-seizure powers.

The document was released Nov.

12 by the Governor's Commission on Crime, chaired by Attorney General William L. Webster.

Since September, the commission has held a series of hearings in 15 Missouri cities, taking testimony from law enforcement officials, politicians, community leaders and residents on crime problems and possible solutions. The report's wide-ranging recommendations are the end-product of those hearings.

Topping the list of concerns voiced by law enforcement officials was the need for more officer training. Currently, the state mandates a minimum

120 hours of training for most law enforcement officers — a number that places Missouri last among the 50 states in the number of hours required for peace officer certification — although the number of hours varies widely from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

"We have heard from many law enforcement officials in the course of these hearings, and virtually everyone who testified agreed that Missouri's minimum law enforcement training standard is inadequate," said Webster.

State Highway Patrol officers receive more than 1,000 hours of train-

ing and police officers in the state's largest cities — Kansas City and St. Louis — are required to have at least 600 hours of training. But officers in cities of less than 2,000 or departments of less than four officers are not required to receive any training. Legislation to increase training standards has failed to gain approval in recent years. [See LEN, March 31, 1990.]

The report recommended that the state develop special curriculum aimed at county sheriffs and their deputies; develop a uniform basic skills test for officers graduating from law enforce-

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The voters speak: Miami police review board will have to make do without subpoena powers

Miami voters last month defeated a measure that would have granted subpoena powers to citizen boards, including those set up to review complaints of police misconduct and brutality.

Voters had been asked to approve a

charter change that would let the City Commission, by ordinance, pass along its own subpoena-issuing authority to any board or committee, including those reviewing police actions. The measure was defeated by a vote of 8,143 to 5,844 on Nov. 5.

The City Commission's authority to initiate probes and issue subpoenas remains in force despite the measure's defeat.

Supporters of the measure said it was necessary, particularly when citizen boards investigate volatile or highly political issues such as police brutality or misconduct. "If we can't even get an officer to come in and say what happened, then you don't have a real investigation," said Harold Long, an attorney for the currently inactive Overtown Independent Review Panel, which was set up in the wake of the 1989 riots that occurred after a black man was shot to death by a Latino

police officer. Among its recommendations were the formation of a permanent citizens panel with subpoena powers to investigate complaints against police officers.

But opponents, which included the Miami lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police, said the measure would have given such ad-hoc panels too much power. The FOP threatened to mount a legal challenge against the measure if it had been approved.

The ballot proposal grew out of a prior legal challenge by the FOP and the review panel set up by the City Commission to investigate the Overtown riots. The FOP successfully challenged the subpoena powers granted to the panel. The state Supreme Court agreed that the city charter didn't allow the commission to delegate subpoena power.

Al Cotera, president of the Miami FOP, told LEN that the measure would

give rise to "perceptions that someone had to be the fall guy, and needless to say, it was going to end up being a policeman."

Miami residents may not have had the last word on the subpoena issue. A similar proposal is being discussed for the six-member Independent Review Panel of Dade County, which also conducts investigations of county agencies, including the Metro-Dade County Police Department.

Wesley C. Pomeroy, who heads the Dade County board, told LEN that such power should be granted only if "a set of rules and procedures" is developed that clearly defines subpoena powers, and when they can and cannot be used.

"The fear that [subpoenas] might be used to hurt people by a lay board that might be undisciplined is a real fear. And it ought to be institutional-

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What They Are Saying:

"We have heard from many law enforcement officials . . . and virtually everyone who testified agreed that Missouri's minimum law enforcement training standard is inadequate."

— Missouri Attorney General William L. Webster, commenting on a report designed as a blueprint for the future of policing in that state. (1:4)

Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — Hartford-area law enforcement agents were due to meet Nov. 19 to discuss possible links in the unsolved slayings of 11 women killed since 1987. Officials stressed that they had not linked the murders to one killer and said they would be examining the cause and manner of the deaths.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Metropolitan Police Chief Isaac Fulwood Jr. said he would personally look into allegations of brutality lodged against officers by gays. The incidents occurred on Halloween when police used excessive force to arrest four revelers on charges of disorderly conduct.

A judge has awarded \$1.25 million to the estate of Robert Groves, who was killed Dec. 8, 1988, when a U.S. Park Police vehicle struck his car while chasing a minor traffic violator. Police can't risk the lives of innocent people "simply to pursue a car that runs a red light," the judge said.

MAINE — The state's Supreme Judicial Court ruled in mid-November that Wells police officers Richard Betters and Richard Connelly acted properly during the July 4, 1987, arrest of Sandra Leach, who had filed a civil suit charging the officers with brutality.

MASSACHUSETTS — Persons convicted of murder in any of 12 categories would face death by lethal injection under legislation proposed last month by Gov. William Weld. Among the categories of homicide punishable by death are murders committed during rape, robbery or drug-trafficking and killings of police officers.

NEW JERSEY — A reputed head of Newark organized crime disappeared last month, and authorities said his disappearance might be linked to a mob power struggle. Louis "Fat Louie" Larasso, reputed leader of the DeCavalcante family, was reported missing Nov. 14 after failing to show up at his daughter's house for a birthday party.

North Bergen police officer Michael Williams, 35, was ordered held on \$25,000 bond last month on charges of cocaine possession, aggravated assault of a police officer and resisting arrest. Williams, who was arrested on Nov. 16, has denied the charges.

A Hudson County grand jury has decided to take no criminal action against a Jersey City police officer who shot a man to death in a dispute that began with a ticket for illegally repairing a car on the street. The grand jury found that the shooting of Maximino Cintron by Officer John Chiusolo on July 16 was "justified under the circumstances" because the officer feared for his life during a scuffle with Cintron.

Newark police officer Mark Ausby has been acquitted of charges that he used excessive force in the 1990 drug arrest of Joanne Turner, 32. A videotape made by a passerby only showed a shoving match between the two, not excessive force, officials said.

NEW YORK — Two members of a

skinhead gang have been convicted of second-degree murder in what was said to be New York City's first murder trial stemming from a gay-bashing. Erik Brown, 21, and Esat Bici, 19, were found guilty in the beating and stabbing of Julio Rivera in July 1990 in a Queens schoolyard. An accomplice, Daniel Doyle, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and testified against Brown and Bici, who face a maximum of 25 years to life in prison when they are sentenced Jan. 10.

New York City Health Department officials have proposed that no new inmates be transferred to the Rikers Island jail until they are screened for tuberculosis. The proposal arose after correction officials revealed that 14 state prisoners and one correction officer had died from a drug-resistant strain of TB. The proposal would violate last year's court order by U.S. District Judge Morris Lasker that new prisoners be assigned beds in regular housing areas within 24 hours or be paid \$150. Guards at the state's 68 prisons are now wearing masks to protect themselves from TB exposure.

Two Queens police officers — one on the force only two weeks — stopped a van for a minor traffic violation and stumbled into one of the biggest drug busts in the New York City borough ever. Rookie Officer James Rossi and his partner, Officer Barbara Dumiak, found 185 kilograms of cocaine valued at \$16.6 million on Nov. 19.

A police exam used by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey for promotions to the rank of sergeant may have discriminated against blacks, a Federal appeals court ruled on Nov. 19. The Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a lower court ruling that dismissed a lawsuit brought by 64 black police officers who took the 1986 promotional exam.

New York City's Department of Investigation has found that the 25-officer police force charged with preventing illegal dumping and trespassing on lands surrounding the city's upstate reservoirs is mismanaged, draws hundreds of thousands of dollars in overtime, and works too closely with local police. The Bureau of Water Supply police were said to be helping catch speeders in counties in the Catskills instead of watching over the reservoirs. The officers received more than \$350,000 in overtime between 1986 and 1990, most of it paid to supervisors and often for time spent commuting to and from the job.

One hundred acres of land near Buffalo worth \$300,000 was seized by the Federal Government as part of a probe into suspected cocaine trafficking involving 15 people linked to motorcycle gangs from New York and Florida.

Buffalo police have written 42,000 fewer parking tickets in the first 10 months of 1991 compared to the same period last year, because of increased demands on police. The city expects revenues from traffic fines and parking tickets to fall by \$840,000 as a result. Fines usually generate \$4 million in revenues for the city each year.

Former Hudson Police Chief James Dolan Jr. was charged Nov. 12 with

hindering prosecution, official misconduct and obstruction of governmental administration stemming from his refusal, while police chief, to arrest a friend who was suspected of setting fire to a reporter's car. Dolan, 36, is on probation following his conviction in March of obstructing justice by interfering with drug probes being carried out by other law enforcement agencies. [See LEN, April 30, 1991.]

PENNSYLVANIA — AT&T has begun installing a phone system at the Western Penitentiary that will allow inmates to make only collect calls using personal ID numbers. The system was ordered after the discovery last year of a scam in which inmates used stolen credit-card numbers to order goods delivered to other addresses.

Southeast



ALABAMA — Acting Birmingham Police Chief Johnnie Johnson announced the city's first "Violence-Free Week-end" on Nov. 22, in which residents were asked to avoid resorting to violence and come up with ways to avoid aggression. The city has had 121 murders this year, nearing the record of 125 set in 1990.

The monthly meeting of Birmingham Police Department administrators will be open to the public, said Acting Police Chief Johnnie Johnson. The usual topic discussed at the meeting is crime statistics.

FLORIDA — Louisiana drifter Danny Harold Rolling was indicted Nov. 15 in the grisly killings of five University of Florida students who were stabbed in their off-campus apartments in August 1990. Prosecutors say DNA evidence links Rolling's semen to two crime scenes. Rolling, 37, of Shreveport, La., is also a suspect in a triple slaying there, and is currently serving four life terms for a series of burglaries and robberies in Tampa and Ocala, Fla., committed in the days after the murders.

The state should bar judges from sentencing murderers to death when a jury recommends life sentences, says a report by an ethnic panel. The report said judges overrode juries in 18 percent of such cases in the last 20 years. Killers of whites are three times more likely to be executed than killers of blacks, the report added.

The final report by a commission on legal bias in the state is to be submitted to the state Supreme Court on Dec. 11. Among its findings: Four out of 10 young black males will be in prison or on probation by 1994; black and Hispanics are underrepresented in the legal profession; and the system punishes a disproportionately large number of minorities.

Yoko Ono, the widow of slain musician John Lennon, has donated thousands of gifts for the children of U.S. police officers killed in the line of duty, a spokesman for the American Police Hall of Fame and Museum said Nov. 25. The gifts, donated to the Miami-based museum through Ono's

arts firm and Lennon's estate, includes sweatshirts, T-shirts, totebags and diaries decorated with artwork of or by Lennon, who was shot to death in New York City in 1980.

The perjury trial of suspended Miami police officer Dawn Campbell is underway. Campbell is accused of lying in a deposition and on the witness stand during the trial of her partner, William Lozano, whose shooting of a black motorcyclist in January 1989 touched off three days of rioting.

Two West Palm Beach police officers were acquitted early last month in the 1990 beating death of Robert Jewett. Officers Glen Thurlow and Stephen Rollins claimed they were defending themselves after Jewett, whom they had stopped for hitchhiking, reached for Rollins's gun.

GEORGIA — Jessie Lee Baker, 27, will be turned over to Florida authorities after his charges in Georgia are dealt with, police said. Fellow inmates turned him in to jail officials after his photo appeared Nov. 8 on the "America's Most Wanted" TV show. Baker, who is serving time in Atlanta on attempted rape and robbery charges, is wanted for murder in Florida and arson in Texas.

Jails in Floyd, Walker, Paulding and Douglas counties will each receive 16 tons of food worth about \$300 million from the Federal Government. The food consists of leftovers from the Persian Gulf war that are being doled out nationwide in a program called "Operation Desert Share."

MISSISSIPPI — White supremacist Byron De La Beckwith was ordered held without bond in Jackson last month while he awaits a third trial on charges of assassinating civil rights leader Medgar Evers in 1963. Beckwith, 70, was extradited from Tennessee in early November. Two 1964 trials ended with hung juries.

NORTH CAROLINA — State Crime Control Secretary Joe Dean announced that state troopers, Alcohol Law Enforcement agents and public safety officers will be subject to random drug testing. If a second test shows a positive result, the officer will be dismissed, he said.

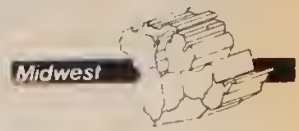
Duke University students attempted to raise awareness about sexual assault through its "Gotcha" campaign on Nov. 19-20. A group of students pressed stickers on the backs of males walking alone on campus to highlight the vulnerability of women to rape and assault on campus.

TENNESSEE — Former Meigs County Sheriff R.L. McKenzie, 53, was sentenced to 51 months in jail for his role in extorting money from DUI defendants. In August, McKenzie admitted he had conspired to fix tickets from 1986 to 1990.

VIRGINIA — State and local governments would share the funding of anti-crime efforts under a plan proposed by Gov. Douglas Wilder last month.

Fairfax police say they hope to speak again to an unknown caller to CrimeStoppers who claimed to have information on the unsolved 1978 slay-

ing of Mona Abney at a Holiday Inn in Tysons Corner. No one was charged in the killing. The caller's description of the crime matched the Abney case in all but two details, police said.



ILLINOIS — A new enhanced-911 emergency service system went on line in Hoffman Estates Nov. 13. The system will make it easier for dispatchers to assign cars accurately because the system automatically identifies the source of a call. Meanwhile, the City Council deferred a \$33,000 request from the Police Department to purchase a vehicle and equipment for a proposed canine unit.

East St. Louis tied in 1989 homicide record of 63 on Nov. 16. Police say most of the slayings were drug-related. In 1989, the city had the highest per-capita murder rate in the United States.

INDIANA — An Indianapolis jury was scheduled on Nov. 18 to begin deliberations on whether to order the death penalty for Michael Lambert, 21, who was convicted Nov. 16 of killing city police officer Gregg Winters in 1990.

KENTUCKY — State Police are searching for an unknown gun collector who acquired two pistols that may have been used in four murders in Laurel County. Police want to test the guns — P-85 Ruger 9mm pistols that bear serial numbers 30075231 and 30075340 — in a case against Robert Foley, 35. The guns were believed to have been sold or traded earlier this year, and used to kill four people whose bodies were discovered Oct. 23.

The state Supreme Court last month upheld the conviction of David Adams on criminal solicitation of murder charges. Adams received a 20-year prison sentence in 1989 for trying to hire Gary Caudill to kill Letcher Commonwealth's Attorney James Craft in 1988. Craft had prosecuted Adams on drug charges in 1987. Caudill tipped the prosecutor to the death plot and secretly recorded a second conversation with Adams, in which Adams renewed the offer.

The State Police say that inmates at the state prison in West Liberty have been forging documents to get their sentences reduced. The inmates reportedly altered judges' letters denying their requests for sentence reductions and sent them to the state Corrections Cabinet.

MICHIGAN — Detroit police officers halted protesters seeking to erect a tent city in a Nov. 11 demonstration against the state's cutoff of welfare benefits to 83,000 able-bodied single adults in Michigan. The homeless had planned to pitch four or five tents at the Jeffries public housing project — one of the city's largest — but were stymied by police.

OHIO — Seneca County Sheriff Carl Runion died Nov. 14 of liver cancer at age 50. Runion announced he had cancer two months ago, but said he would

Faced with a crime wave, Houston cops 'wave' back

Intensive patrols hit the streets, but union blasts directive not to field calls for service

continue his duties as sheriff and run for re-election in 1992. Runion, a former Tiffin police officer, was in the third year of a four-year term.

State schools Superintendent Ted Sanders has proposed criminal background checks of would-be teachers. If approved by the state Board of Education, the proposal would go to the state Legislature.

WISCONSIN — Milwaukee, whose police have been criticized for slow response to calls, has more officers than any other city its size, according to U.S. Census figures. The city has 2,389 police employees — the highest number among 11 cities with populations between 475,000 and 650,000.

Crowded prisons have more than tripled the number of state inmates released on early parole since Gov. Tommy Thompson took office in 1987, corrections officials reported this month. The prison population stands at 7,632 — 1,754 over capacity. Through September, 1,658 prisoners were released before serving their full sentences.



MISSOURI — The City of St. Louis has filed a motion in Federal court to force the state to assign more lawyers, judges and parole officers to circuit courts in an effort to speed criminal prosecutions and ease jail crowding. Officials warn that the warehousing of state inmates in city jails may force unwarranted early releases for some prisoners.

The public would be denied access to police records under a plan to be presented to the state Legislature in January. The move is being described as an effort to protect victims.

The state bar association is conducting a public relations campaign to teach reporters and the public about the legal system. The move comes after a survey of 647 Missouri residents found that 30 percent of them did not know the difference between the state and Federal courts.

NEBRASKA — Contract talks between Omaha police and city officials resumed last month. Police are working under the 1990 contract while the city appeals an arbitrator's ruling in the 1991 contract that would increase police wages by 7.45 percent.



COLORADO — Five murders during the weekend of Nov. 8-10 boosted Denver's homicide total to 80, the highest in four years, police said.

"Doughnut Boy," the name given to a 300-pound man who wears sunglasses and a baseball cap during bank robberies, has been added to the area's "most wanted" lists, the FBI said last

month. The suspect is wanted in four robberies that have occurred in the past four months in the Denver area.

NEW MEXICO — Santa Fe residents have been warned not to allow young women wanting to use the telephone into their homes, after four robberies this month were linked to the ruse.

OKLAHOMA — An FBI agent in Oklahoma City who was killed in a head-on collision Oct. 30 had a blood-alcohol level twice the legal limit, the state medical examiner's office said. Gary Brewer, 44, died after he crossed the center line of Interstate 240 and struck another car, killing the other driver as well.

TEXAS — Criminal charges were expected to be filed last month against three of six Colombians linked to the Nov. 16 seizure of cocaine worth \$8.2 million and \$500,000 in cash.

Shelton Jones, 23, was sentenced to death by lethal injection on Nov. 20 after being convicted earlier in the week of killing Houston police Sgt. Bruno Soboleski. Soboleski, 33, was shot to death April 7.

Only 650 of 1,697 prison parolees ordered to join drug-abuse programs over the summer actually showed up, and only 100 — or about one in 17 — successfully completed the programs, officials said.

Officials say Ernest Maestas, 35, who killed El Paso police officer Ernesto Serna, had been arrested on auto theft charges Aug. 29 but was released by a magistrate despite an outstanding fugitive warrant in Texas and a forgery warrant in New Mexico.

UTAH — Teachers and instructors who have child abuse records would be banned from working in the state under legislation to be introduced in January.



CALIFORNIA — Bulletproof vests were provided to 33 unarmed security guards working at Santa Ana schools on Nov. 22 because of rising violence, including two recent shootings near schools, school district officials said.

The Long Beach City Council voted last month to allow media access to a list of those convicted of soliciting sex from prostitutes.

HAWAII — Disputes over size and cost have hindered plans to build a Federal prison in Hawaii. The \$10-million Federal grant is about \$7 million short of what is needed to build the facility, state officials say. The Federal Government also decided to increase the number of beds from 150 to 200, which will cost even more. State and Federal officials plan to revise their figures and cost estimates.

State prison officials in Kauai plan to ask the Legislature for funds to expand a 33-bed jail that has held up to 90 inmates.

Facing increased criticism about Houston's spiraling crime rate, Police Department officials instituted a program of high-intensity patrols in late October to increase police visibility. But some officers say the program, in which officers are instructed not to answer calls for service from dispatchers, ties their hands and wastes precious manpower.

The high-intensity patrols (HIPs) are an effort to put more officers on the streets in different parts of the city during peak crime hours. Officers are ordered not to respond to calls for service but are allowed to act if they happen upon a crime in progress.

The patrols, which are funded from a \$2-million overtime account, are staffed by as many as 35 officers working on their days off or outside of regular-duty hours. The program is part of a plan announced in September by Police Chief Elizabeth Watson to put in a dent in Houston's surging crime rate.

Critics of the program, which include police officers and union officials, say it is mismanaged and is a waste of time and money. They say that calls for service are put on hold and accumulate because there are not enough regular patrol officers to respond to them. Some officers have jokingly referred to the operation as "the drive-by-and-wave program."

"At roll call we were told that they are part of a high-visibility, specialized unit," said one unidentified police source in an interview with The Houston Chronicle. "If they came upon a crime, naturally they handle it, but they were told to disregard other calls."

Another source told the Chronicle that officers in the program "simply drove around and wasted gasoline." The source added that on one late October night, when 35 of 60 officers patrolling the city's southwest side were assigned to the special patrols, "only one made an arrest, and that was for a municipal violation."

"Meanwhile, the calls for service just continued to pile up. It was unbelievable. The regular officers were really upset because they are running from one call to another while the other guys weren't doing anything. The guys in the HIP weren't to blame. They were ordered not to answer calls," the source continued.

One officer working in the Southwest District said that some areas were left without any officers in the immediate vicinity because of manpower had been shifted to staff HIPs. "One patrol beat was left completely uncovered while these guys were just riding around smiling at people," he said.

Greg Bisso, president of the Houston Police Patrolmen's Union, told the Chronicle that the union had received "a ton of complaints about it."

"It's really stupid. They could be running the calls for service and you would still have higher visibility. Instead, it's a waste of good taxpayer money and a waste of good officers," he added. Bisso could not be reached by LENO for further comment.

Doug Elder, president of the Houston Police Officers Association, said that while the program's intentions are good, it is not being managed efficiently. "Studies have shown that increased visibility alone does not deter

crime," he told the Chronicle. "The crooks are not stupid. They know that these guys are just driving around and waving, and the crime goes on. The program has to be active to work." Elder did not return numerous calls from LENO for further comment.

But Houston police spokesman Rick Hartley said that the criticisms leveled against the program were not valid and dismissed them as "a lot of belly-aching." "They did some investigations, they did make some arrests, they did issue some citations," he told LENO.

The HIP officers are not intended to help regular patrols answer calls for service and should not have any effect on police response to such calls, Hartley added. Their function is to patrol "priority problem areas, put visibility out and try to deter crime," he said.

"These guys are above and beyond any patrol resources in any particular area. They weren't assigned to one particular area on a permanent basis. They move to different locations throughout the city unannounced," Hartley said.

The program was evaluated after a 30-day period and police officials have decided to "decentralize" it by shifting authority over the HIP squads from Assistant Chief J.L. Kendrick to station commanders who can "utilize the squads for their use," said Hartley. "It's basically taking it closer to the people in the community that they're serving."

Laid-off troopers win back their jobs as union concedes on savings

Scores of laid-off Connecticut state troopers have returned to duty, after the Connecticut State Police Union agreed to a package of monetary concessions that will save the state million of dollars.

The concessions were approved 557 to 353 in a vote held in early November. By Nov. 15, all 111 laid-off troopers had returned to their posts, their jobs secure — at least for the time being.

"It was a real tough choice for people. There was a lot of debate among the troops over whether to give up any kind of money, but we basically said that this was the best alternative to a bad situation," said David McCluskey, the union's legislative director. "It's a situation full of upheaval and we think this is the best way to resolve it."

State Police manpower levels have been drained by series of layoffs that began in July. In all, 111 State Police officers were idled by the end of October, a figure representing 8 percent of the 1,000-trooper force, which is responsible for county and highway law enforcement.

Connecticut's fiscal morass, the continuing battle over the imposition of state income taxes and an impasse on concessions contributed to the layoffs, said McCluskey, who noted that all state workers were forced to make labor contract concessions. Gov. Lowell Weicker Jr. threatened pink slips for nearly 4,000 state workers if unions failed to approve concessions.

After months of wrangling, the union's Board of Directors in late Octo-

The HIPs are part of a multi-tiered effort by Houston officials to get a handle on the city's crime rate. The plan also includes:

- ¶ Hiring up to 435 more police officers. Hartley said a recruiting campaign is now underway and the new hires should bring the number of sworn officers to nearly 4,500.

- ¶ Assigning officers to a program targeting parole violators, who police say commit many violent offenses. In a recent 10-day period, Hartley said, 216 parole violators were arrested. The department is now updating computer programs to identify parole violators more quickly.

- ¶ Creating a reserve police force of trained volunteers. A study is underway to report on the feasibility of the project, Hartley said.

- ¶ Enforcing a curfew passed by the City Council that went into effect early last month. Youths under the ages of 17 must be off city streets from midnight to 6 A.M. Police are issuing warnings, but \$200 fines may also be levied against violators.

- ¶ Opening more "storefront" police stations in high-crime neighborhoods. About 30 such substations currently exist.

- ¶ Increasing patrols of local schools.

- ¶ Allowing about 200 airport police officers to respond to calls in the city instead of being restricted to airport property.

ber approved a package of concessions to be presented to the union's 934 members in order to allow furloughed troopers to return to work. Among the proposals that were ultimately approved by union members were the elimination of payments for on-duty meals, the deferral of a scheduled 4.5-percent salary increase until May 1993, and the elimination of annual incremental salary increases for one year.

The concessions represent nearly \$4 million in savings to the state, said McCluskey. He added that the elimination of meal expenses — pegged at \$13.95 per meal — would alone save the state \$1.8 million.

As part of the package, furloughed troopers had to agree not to seek back pay for the time they were laid off. They were rehired at the same rank and salary they had when they were furloughed, said McCluskey. The approval of the concessions will forestall layoffs until next year, he added.

Whether the concessions are enough to keep troopers on the roads after July is an open question, according to State Police spokesman Sgt. John Mannion. "We could not get a guarantee that [Weicker] will not lay anyone off come July 1, which starts the new fiscal year," Mannion said. "But at least we have the jobs for the 111 [troopers] until then."

Law Enforcement News:
part of the professional
police officer's standard
equipment.

People and Places

The write stuff

It's not every day that a former Law Enforcement News columnist is elected to high political office, but that's exactly what happened last month when **Stephen Goldsmith** was elected Mayor of Indianapolis.

Goldsmith, a 44-year-old Republican whose series of columns, "Making the Case: An Insider's Guide to Police/Prosecutor Relations," graced these pages in 1990 and 1991, won nearly 60 percent of the mayoral vote on Nov. 5, defeating state Senator **Louis Mahern**. He will be sworn in to a four-year term on Jan. 1.

Goldsmith was no dark-horse candidate in the eyes of Indianapolis-area voters, who several times elected him Marion County Prosecutor, a post he held from 1979 to 1990. He announced his candidacy for Mayor last June.

Goldsmith told LEN that crime was "one of the pre-eminent issues" of the campaign. One of his first actions will be to begin a "wide-ranging study" of policing and the criminal justice system in Indianapolis, he said. Goldsmith favors "decentralizing" the 900-officer Police Department to give more authority to patrol officers. "There's too much supervision and too little authority on the part of the street officer," he noted.

Goldsmith added that he will develop a plan that will put more officers out on patrol without costing the city more money. "I promised in the campaign that I could put 150 additional officers on the street without any additional money by reassignments and I intend to do that," said Goldsmith.

Police-community relations must be improved, Goldsmith told LEN, noting

that they are "the worst they've been in a decade" because of police shootings, verbal harassment and brutality charges.

Goldsmith said he would like to see Indianapolis Police Department become the site of policing studies and experiments that have national significance. "I hope Indianapolis will be conducive in terms of police theory to developing



Mayor-elect Stephen Goldsmith

techniques that can be tested and then openly evaluated," said Goldsmith.

A graduate of the University of Michigan Law School, Goldsmith is a research fellow at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. He served as Indianapolis's chief trial deputy before his election as county prosecutor.

Radar trap

A cancer-stricken Federal officer, who was the first law enforcer to file a lawsuit contending that his illness was caused by long-term exposure to microwave emissions from traffic radar devices, died last month of a brain tumor.

Hyman Rosen, a U.S. Park Police officer since 1977 who most recently was assigned to the Gateway National Recreation Area in New York, died on Nov. 7, said Sg. **David Ragusa**, a former supervisor and longtime friend of Rosen. He was 39.

In March, **John E. Sweeney**, an Agoura Hills, Calif., attorney, filed a lawsuit on Rosen's behalf in U.S. District Court in San Francisco. Rosen's suit against Kustom Signals Inc., the nation's largest producer of police radar units, was the first of several to be filed by cancer-stricken law enforcement officers against radar manufacturers.

Rosen alleged in the suit that he used a Kustom hand-held radar unit as part of his regular duties in San Francisco's Golden Gate National Park from 1978 to 1987. In 1986, Rosen was diagnosed with melanoma, which later metastasized, and the suit claimed that the cancer was a direct result of his exposure to "dangerous, unhealthy and harmful microwave energy of sufficient power density levels" emitted by the radar device.

The suit seeks millions of dollars in damage from Kustom Signals, which is accused in the lawsuit of failing to give adequate warnings about possible hazards posed by the devices. Kustom officials have denied there is any link between the use of the hand-held radar units and the development of rare cancers in police officers who use them.

Because of concerns about a possible cancer-radar link, however, numerous police agencies, including most

recently the Connecticut State Police, have discontinued using the hand-held models and have reconfigured other types of radar units in an effort to eliminate possible health risks.

By press time, LEN was unable to reach Sweeney for comment as to the status of the suit. Ragusa indicated that Rosen's widow, **Irene**, would continue the legal action against Kustom Signals. "She believes wholeheartedly in it," he said.

A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., Rosen began his career in Washington, D.C., as a patrol officer with the U.S. Park Police and was assigned to San Francisco in 1978, where he remained until 1987. At Gateway, he was assigned to regular and marine patrols of Jamaica Bay, said Ragusa.

Rosen was diagnosed as having a brain tumor in December 1990. He remained at his job on limited duty until he was hospitalized in August. "He greatly suspected and truly believed it was radar that caused [the brain tumor]," said Ragusa, who characterized Rosen as a "fighter who didn't give up" despite the terminal illness.

Ragusa called Rosen an "excellent police officer" who was dedicated to his work. "He really liked doing his job. As a person, he had a great sense of humor, and was always out there helping the other person. He would always go out of his way to help everybody. It didn't matter who it was.... He had a real zest for living."

Rosen is survived by his wife and a 21-month old daughter, **Samantha**.

[Editor's Note: Reprints of previous Law Enforcement News articles on the radar-cancer connection are available. See the notice on Page 5.]

Reading allowed

New York City Police Officer **Steven McDonald**, who was left a quadriplegic after a 1986 shooting incident, nowadays can breathe only with mechanical assistance, but that hasn't stopped him from being able to read aloud to rapt schoolchildren.

Since the shooting in Central Park, McDonald has remained active in the Police Department as a speaker and representative at community functions. It was in this capacity that he was enlisted as a volunteer for the New York City School Volunteer Program's Read-Aloud project, in which participants go to city schools and read to children to raise interest in reading.

During a recent visit to Public School 146 in East Harlem, McDonald, aided by a nurse, read a story to third-graders whose attention was focused not so much on the tale, but on the officer's appearance. Dressed in his police uniform and strapped into a wheelchair with a respirator tube running from his throat, McDonald arouses the curiosity of the young listeners. The focus of attention invariably shifts from the story to McDonald himself, and the students begin to ask questions about how he ended up in the wheelchair.

It's not a pleasant story, but McDonald obliges the students' curiosity. "Why did teen-agers shoot you? Did you catch them doing something?" asks eight-year-old **Elijah Gaines**. Other children ask about the breathing tube and other difficulties facing quadriplegics. McDonald, in a raspy voice,

answers them all, telling the story of how he was shot while on a plainclothes assignment.

"I bent down and when I stood up, he shot me," the officer said. "When I got up, he stood over me and shot me two more times. That's what happened."

The children also ask about the teenage boy who was convicted in the shooting. "The boy who shot me is in prison now for 10 years. That's a long time, isn't it? That's a lot of Christmases to be away from your family. So if somebody offers you drugs or a gun, you're going to walk away from it, right?" McDonald replies.

The children, many from impoverished neighborhoods where drugs and gunfire are a part of everyday life, tell McDonald about their own experiences with violence. One recounts the story of an uncle shot in a robbery. Another tells how her dog bit a mugger in the park. McDonald listens intently. One boy tells McDonald he wants to be a police officer when he grows up.

"Someday when you're grown, you can take my job," said McDonald. "Come try my hat on." **Curtis Davis** bashfully joined McDonald at the front of the class and put on the hat. It earned him the applause of his classmates.

580G whiz

As far as anyone can recall, **Olga Click Swain** never called upon the Charleston, W. Va., Police Department for assistance and had never had any run-ins with the law during her long life. After her husband, **George**, died in 1982, Swain remained at the house they had lived in for over 30 years, busying herself with games of solitaire and taking in the view from a picture window that overlooked a golf course.

So it was a big surprise when Charleston police officials learned last month that Swain, who died in July 1990 at the age of 91, had left \$580,000 to the Police Department to benefit the agency, its current and retired police officers, and the survivors of deceased Charleston police officers.

"I rather think this is an infrequent — if not completely unparalleled — recognition by a citizen of our community," said **Robert Louderback**, an attorney who set up the trust for Swain several years before her death.

Louderback said the mere sight of a police cruiser driving through her neighborhood "was comforting" to Swain. "We have an exceptional lady here who was always very respectful of the presence of the Charleston Police Department. So it's really a feather in our cap."

Swain left no survivors, and only a few people knew that the Police De-

partment had been named as the beneficiary of her estate. She was an exceedingly private person, according to Louderback, a longtime friend and neighbor, and had ordered that news of the bequest be kept secret until after her death. Except for a brief obituary in a local newspaper, her death went largely unnoticed; there was no funeral, no visitation hours.

The news was kept quiet until early November because Louderback wanted to be certain that the gift could be given tax-free. Recently, he heard from Internal Revenue Service officials that it could be.

"The most outstanding thing about this... is that she wanted to recognize our Police Department even though, to my knowledge, neither she nor her husband ever had to call upon them for services. They were just aware that the Charleston Police Department did an outstanding job, in their opinion, that had largely been unrecognized — certainly to the extent that Mrs. Swain has recognized it here. It's a tribute to a remarkable lady."

Swain, who had been a registered nurse since 1928, amassed her wealth through prudent investments in utility stocks and good-old-fashioned thriftiness, said Louderback.

Born in Germany, Swain emigrated to the United States with her family to when she was a child. Her father deserted the family shortly after their arrival and Swain was placed in a foster home in Greenbrier County, where she cared for small children. That experience helped pave the way to her nursing career and she graduated from **McMillan Nursing School** in Charleston in 1928. She met her husband while he was a patient in the hospital. They had no children.

Police Chief **Dallas Staples** called Swain's gift "remarkable." "It's unheard of. In my 20 years in the department, I've never heard of anything like this," he told The Charleston Gazette.

An five-member advisory board consisting of Mayor **Kent S. Hall**, Kanawha County Prosecutor **William Forbes**, Louderback and two others yet to be selected will decide appropriate uses for the funds. Louderback told LEN that the board was to meet Dec. 10 to choose the remaining board members and to discuss how the fund will be used. "This entity is completely separate from the city administration and the Police Department," said Louderback. "It will operate autonomously to consider the needs of the department consistent with the purpose of the trust."

The dictates of Swain's will indicate that the money can be used "to attract, train and maintain personnel." The document adds that the advisory board might see fit to allocate funds for training, educational programs, equipment, and monetary awards for officers and the families of those injured or killed in the line of duty.

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Community policing works in transit

The community policing concept has many facets, but at the heart of all of them is the thought that maintaining order is the best route to controlling

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

crime. This is done by having police officers enlist citizens as allies, organizing them into neighborhood groups, and dealing with complaints that may seem minor taken one by one—excessive noise, trespassing, overbearing youths who hang out on corners, panhandling. The theory is that the link between disorder, fear of crime, and serious crime itself is very strong. If the community is orderly, there is less chance that it will breed serious crime.

Does it work? A recent study of Houston's Neighborhood-Oriented Policing effort by the Cresap Management Consultants said there were plenty of problems in implementing it and that Houston's citizens didn't feel safer. The report did add, however, that community policing had the potential to enhance police services.

But community policing has had success stories, too, in such places as Baltimore County, Md., Newport News, Va., San Diego, and, on a modest scale, in New York City, where the Community Patrol Officer Program (CPOP) is being phased into Police Department operations. New York City also has another success story based on the principle that bringing order to a situation will reduce crime.

That success is found in the city's

subways. As a welcome dividend of a concerted effort to reduce disorder in the subways over the past several years, serious crime is dropping underground. Reported felonies dropped in each of 12 consecutive months from October 1990 to September 1991. Over that period, 16,267 felonies were reported. That was 2,354 fewer crimes than had been reported during the same 12-month period a year earlier.

That's still a lot of serious crime, of course, but it should be remembered that 3.5 million people ride New York's subways every day. Eighty-five percent of felony crimes in the subway involve property theft—either by force or threats or by stealth—such as pickpocketing and gold chain and handbag snatching. Other felonies, such as murder, assault and rape, may generate headlines when they occur, but they are relatively rare below ground.

"The reason property theft is the bulk of felony crime in the subways is because it's the single largest opportunity for crime on the subway," said Albert O'Leary, the spokesman for the Transit Police.

The problems of policing the subway system are different from those of street cops, but the core idea of community policing—that reducing disorder will cut crime—also applies in the subway environment. The New York City subway success story began unfolding in 1984 when Transit Authority president David Gunn determined that the graffiti which covered the insides and outsides of virtually every subway car had to go. On the scale of crimes, graffiti does not rank very high, but

allowing it to continue sends the public a message: The police cannot stop even minor crime, so how can they stop serious criminals?

Over a five-year period, all of the subway's cars were cleaned of graffiti. Once a car was cleaned, if graffiti painters got to it again it would not be allowed back into service until it was cleaned again. In short, the graffiti vandals never had the satisfaction of seeing their handiwork on a train. Today, New York's subway trains are among the cleanest in the world.

"It was perhaps the biggest crime/disorder public policy victory in the United States," in the opinion of Dr. George L. Kelling, professor of criminal justice at Northeastern University, who later had a hand in developing plans for attacking other crime and disorder problems in the New York subways. "When they went into the Clean Car Program," he said, "arrests dropped immediately. The focus was not on arresting people; the focus was on preventing crime from happening."

The Clean Car Program was just the first step in reclaiming the subways for ordinary citizens. Beginning in late

1989, a Transit Authority Police Study Group, which included Dr. Kelling, developed plans to control vagrancy, panhandling, drunkenness and other forms of disorderly conduct that made citizens fearful and that laid a seedbed for more serious offenses. Basically, the Police Study Group's plan called for enforcing all rules for proper behavior in the subway, including those prohibiting panhandling, excessive noise, vagrancy, drunkenness, and smoking. [See LEN, Dec. 31, 1989.]

Civil libertarians and other advocates for the city's homeless battled enforcement of the rules, and some Transit Police officers were also unenthusiastic. In an excellent article titled "Reclaiming the Subways" in the Winter 1991 issue of NY: The City Journal, Kelling noted:

"The Police Union opposed the operation on the ground that the police should concentrate on serious crime. The work itself was discouraging for officers. The vagrants would break the rules and be ejected, only to reappear a few minutes later. Nevertheless, about 50 percent of the officers seemed to try to live up to the spirit of the operation.

This may seem like a low number, but for those with experience in such operations it was gratifyingly high. The officers, it must be remembered, were being asked to change fundamentally their professional practices, the goals of their work and even their self-image. That is a tall order, especially when the goal is so daunting. The police response, more than anything else, persuaded us that with constant and persistent effort the program could work and order could be restored to the subways."

Strict enforcement of the rules continues today under Transit Police Chief William Bratton. Serious crime in the subways is dropping steadily. And the principle of community policing—that permitting disorder and incivility breeds crime—has been validated.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

Wiretapping of employees sparks clouds of controversy in Missouri

A unit of the Missouri State Highway Patrol probing allegations of illegal wiretapping by agency officials recommended last month that two top officers of the patrol be dismissed and a third be demoted because of their knowledge about the wiretaps.

The internal disciplinary panel said that Maj. Melvin E. Duckworth, 49, the former commander of the Criminal Investigation Bureau, and Lieut. Thomas J. Halford, 44, of the Jefferson City troop, be dismissed because they knew about the existence of illegal wiretaps—two of which were placed at patrol headquarters in Jefferson City in 1985 and another in a St. Louis suburb station in 1982. The panel recommended that Capt. John Ford, 50, a former superintendent of patrol, be demoted to sergeant.

The three are the latest Highway Patrol officials to be implicated in the scandal in which the agency has acknowledged at least three incidents of internal wiretapping since 1981. In October, two other officers assigned to the Jefferson City headquarters, Sgt. J.D. Simmons, 45, and Sgt. Charles G. Zang, 48, were recommended for less severe punishment in connection with the wiretaps.

All of the disciplinary recommendations are subject to appeal. Simmons has announced his intention to challenge the recommendations; the others have not publicly commented on the matter.

Missouri Attorney General William

L. Webster ordered his office to conduct an inquiry into the allegations this summer. C. John Pleban, a St. Louis attorney who served as special investigator for the Attorney General's probe, said that the wiretaps began as an "ill-conceived management tool" to get personal information about employees. He added that his investigation had uncovered no evidence that any information gleaned from the wiretaps was used to damage anyone's career.

Col. C.E. Fisher, the superintendent of the Highway Patrol, asked the FBI to investigate the allegations. The bureau did so, but Federal prosecutors in Kansas City declined to file charges.

Fisher called the wiretaps a "stupid" way to get information about employees. He said they were not racially motivated and were not aimed at Cpl. Oliver Dixon, who has filed a Federal lawsuit alleging that his white supervisors demoted him and derailed his career.

"To put it in perspective, we're an organization of 1,800 people," Fisher told The Associated Press. "What we're talking about is a very small number of people who made mistakes. And any organization is a human organization and there will be mistakes."

In the lawsuit, which was filed before disclosures about the wiretaps were made public, Dixon charges that "unfounded and inaccurate reprimands" were placed in his employment file and were "later used to bolster any adverse job-related actions" against him.

Dixon was once a member of the Governor's security detail and now drives a patrol car in a rural area of central Missouri.

Among the five defendants named in Dixon's suit are Maj. Bobby G. Gibson, Duckworth's successor as chief of the Criminal Investigation Bureau. Gibson had spent three weeks on administrative leave for undisclosed reasons before killing himself on Oct. 9, a week before the lawsuit was filed. He reportedly left five handwritten letters to friends and relatives, but Fisher would not reveal their contents.

The agency has filed a motion to dismiss Dixon's lawsuit, which has not yet received a trial date.

There are 61 blacks among the patrol's 861 uniformed officers, 17 of whom have been promoted in the last three years, according to Highway Patrol statistics.

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Bomb incidents take a steadily rising toll across the United States

The number of bombings and attempted bombings in the United States has been rising at a steady rate for the past five years, and as the numbers of bombings increase, so do the human and economic costs.

"People don't think of bombing as being a problem in the United States but in some parts of the country it is common," said Guy K. Hummel, a team supervisor for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) National Response Team, the arm of the U.S. Treasury Department that investigates most of the bombings and accidental explosions reported in the United States. "Bombing has always been a problem. Explosives is a problem, as is violence, in the United States."

Hummel, who is based in ATF's St. Paul, Minn., field office, made his comments during an interview with the Boston Globe as he helped investigate a bombing that killed a Boston police officer and seriously wounded another in late October.

Bombings in the United States are motivated by hate, revenge or retaliation against specific institutions, unlike in other countries where bombings are perpetrated by terrorist groups to protest political and economic wrongs. "In a majority of cases, it is vengeance," said Hummel.

Recent examples of such motives include the bombing of an IRS office by a disgruntled taxpayer and the highly

publicized case of Walter Moody, an avowed racist convicted earlier this year of mailing letter bombs to a Federal judge and a Savannah, Ga., civil rights attorney, both of whom died in the ensuing explosions.

According to the FBI's National Bomb Data Center, the number of bombings and attempted bombings has jumped 30 percent in each of the past two years, from 1,208 in 1989 to 1,582 in 1990. In the first quarter of 1991, 522 bombings were reported. In 1989, 11 deaths bomb-related deaths were reported. That figure more than doubled in 1990, when 27 deaths occurred. In first-quarter of 1991, two people died in bombing incidents. Damage to property in 1989 was reported at \$5 million; in 1990, nearly \$10 million.

ATF statistics show a similar rise in bombings. ATF investigators probed 1,009 incidents in 1986. By 1990, that number had jumped to 1,573—a 56-percent increase. The deadly toll includes 319 people killed between 1986 and 1990, with 2,328 injured. Damages estimates in the five-year period were set at \$306 million.

Most of the explosive devices constructed in the United States are homemade pipe bombs that use dynamite, gunpowder and easy-to-get household items. FBI statistics show that homes are the most common bombing targets, followed by cars, which account for almost one-fifth of the national total.

Reprints available

Reprints of previous LEN articles on traffic radar's potential health hazards are now available at no charge to readers. Due to the demand for these materials, we ask simply that you extend to us your customary patience as we work to fill all requests.

Inquiries may be made either by mail or by phone. Requests will generally be filled by mail (fax copies can be supplied as the need arises). Call (212) 237-8442 for details.

Daly, Proffitt:

The radar dilemma: one agency's response

By Nancy C. Daly
and William Proffitt

What a difference a year can make.

Last November, Law Enforcement News published two articles by Gary Poynter that revealed the potential hazards of exposure to police traffic radar. The response of law enforcement agencies across the nation ranged from indifference to confusion. Traffic radar, the most publicized weapon in the traffic officer's arsenal and an important revenue producer for state and local governments, had suddenly come under close scrutiny. Its safety was questioned.

The evidence was circumstantial — yet compelling and frightening. Poynter's claims presented law enforcement agencies with a tough dilemma: either shelve the radar units and investigate their safety (and lose the substantial revenue normally received from speeding tickets), or ignore the fact that officers' health may be at risk and simply do nothing. Appallingly, most departments chose to ignore the issue.

On Jan. 25, 1991, St. Petersburg, Fla., Police

"Radar, the most publicized weapon in the traffic officer's arsenal and an important revenue producer for governments, had come under close scrutiny.... The evidence was circumstantial — yet compelling and frightening."

Chief Ernest "Curt" Curtsinger directed his staff to investigate the issue and ordered all radar units removed from service. As a result, the St. Petersburg Police Department became the first agency in the nation to stop using radar.

Fueling part of Chief Curtsinger's concerns was the fact that one of his own officers, Phil Quandt, had contracted a rare form of eye cancer and had undergone two surgical procedures during the summer and fall of 1990, just a few months prior to the publication of the articles in

Law Enforcement News. Officer Quandt was 27 years old at the time, with no history of cancer-related illness. The surgeons who removed the malignancy, along with two-thirds of his left eyelid, have since attributed his cancer to long-term exposure to the low-level, non-ionizing microwave radiation emitted from traffic radar. His symptoms closely matched some of the case studies of afflicted officers in the LEN articles. The similarities were too alarming to ignore.

Officer Quandt, a St. Petersburg police officer who had spent the last five years specializing in traffic enforcement, never realized that his rare form of eye cancer might have been the result of his extensive use of radar. He used a popular hand-held radar gun, the only type used by the St. Petersburg Police Department at the time. He devoted much of his time to speed enforcement, often using radar as a tool to stop suspected DUI drivers. Night after night, he held the radar gun close to his face, aiming it toward oncoming motorists, completely unaware that his own personal safety was in jeopardy.

Gary Poynter, an Ohio state trooper since 1980, became involved in the radar issue when one of his close associates was stricken with cancer. He began searching for answers and discovered a pattern among other traffic officers with similar illnesses. They all shared one common variable — extensive use of traffic radar. The articles he produced for Law Enforcement News summarized his research findings and accumulation of case histories, conducted over a 16-month period, which he had documented in a larger report titled "Traffic Radar: Human Experimentation Without Informed Consent."

Following the directive from Chief Curtsinger, Nancy C. Daly, an analyst in the St. Petersburg Police Department's planning and research unit, reviewed current literature on the bioeffects of non-ionizing radiation and interviewed recognized scientific experts in the field of microwave technology. She discovered an extensive body of research on the effects of microwave radiation. Most of the research and currently accepted standards for safe levels of exposure were based on old data that focused on thermal effects — the consequences of heating tissue with low-level microwave radiation. The current standards of safe levels of exposure were established in 1982 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). But that standard — 5 milliwatts per square centimeter over any continuous six-minute period of exposure — does not take into consideration any possible non-thermal effects, such as cancer and other illnesses.

Among the experts subsequently interviewed by Law Enforcement News was Leo Birenbaum, a professor of electrical engineering at New York Polytechnic University who was one of the committee members who developed the 1982 standard. Birenbaum pointed out that the ANSI standard was based on a consensus from a group that included people from the military, from radar manufacturers, and from regulatory agencies, but no more than two or three medical specialists. The ANSI standard, Birenbaum said, should not be accepted "as an indicator of what's safe and what's not."

Research into the reported bioeffects, particularly non-thermal effects, of microwave emissions has opened a Pandora's box of contro-

versial, often conflicting data resulting from questionable methodologies and assumptions, which led to a variety of interpretations of results.

Experts in the field of microwave radiation are essentially divided into two camps. The government regulators, military and industrial scientists all lean one way, asserting that there are either no dangers to humans related to low levels of exposure to microwave radiation (below those levels at which thermal effects have been documented) or, at best, that more research is needed to fully address concerns about non-thermal bioeffects and long-term low levels of exposure.

On the other side of the issue are the independent scientists, the academicians, epidemiologists, physicians and other life scientists who claim that a substantial basis for concern already exists, based on research that has already been done, along with the growing body of clinical evidence.

All of the experts agree that more interdisciplinary research is needed to understand fully the non-thermal bioeffects of microwave radiation, including studies on long-term, cumulative exposures to low levels of microwave radiation that, taken as isolated exposures, fall below current "safe" guidelines.

Following the research for our department's staff study, we contacted Dr. Robert E. Pavlik, senior industrial hygienist with the Bureau of Industrial Safety and Health of the Florida State Department of Labor and Employment. Dr. Pavlik field-tested our traffic radar guns and measured microwave radiation emissions under actual operating conditions by a police officer.

All measurements met the safety standards set by ANSI. Still, the written report detailing Pavlik's findings included this caveat:

"The basis for establishing the allowable exposure levels in the microwave frequency range is primarily the thermal effects on the body. There is considerable controversy as to whether there are significant non-thermal effects such as cancer. Any possible carcinogenic effects of microwave radiation have apparently not been considered in establishing the allowable exposure levels. (Emphasis added.)"

Chief Curtsinger's decision to shelve radar guns in St. Petersburg was not intended to send the message that our radar equipment was operating in excess of currently acceptable U.S. safety standards — indeed, the equipment operated "safely" according to ANSI standards. Rather, this decision questions the legitimacy of the safety standards themselves. These standards are based on the unproven assumption that microwaves damage biological tissues only by heating them. Of course, this issue transcends our primary concern, which remains the long-term health of law enforcement professionals who use traffic radar on a regular basis in the course of their daily duties.

The St. Petersburg Police Department does not advocate the banning of radar or any other

Continued on Page 11

(Nancy C. Daly, M.P.A., is a research analyst with the St. Petersburg Police Department. Sgt. William Proffitt heads the department's traffic unit.)

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

A good, modest idea on guns

"At first glance, plans by New York City officials to pay a reward to people who turn in guns sound goofy. Criminals are not likely to give up the tools of their trade for a few bucks. But such carping ignores the fact that taking even a few guns out of circulation is worthwhile. Fatal accidents happen — often to children — simply because guns are handy. And weapons kept for protection by otherwise law-abiding citizens frequently get stolen — and used — by violent criminals. Other cities have experimented with bounties and have been delighted. St. Louis collected about 7,500 guns during a 30-day, \$50-per-gun program. Philadelphia and San Francisco each collected over 1,000 in brief periods. New York's program — put together by Brooklyn D.A. Charles Hynes and Police Commissioner Lee Brown — will set aside about \$100,000 and pay from \$25 to \$75 for a wide assortment of weaponry. Hynes and Brown are wise not to tout the experiment as a solution to the city's gun madness. Only national legislation banning assault rifles and making handguns harder to buy and own can have a real impact. But they are also right to try something new. Any effort that saves even a few lives is welcome."

— The New York Daily News
Nov. 20, 1991

Police need help to stop stalkers

"The murders of Shirley Prudhomme and Susan Pelletier have brought attention to a quiet nightmare. Hundreds of women are threatened and harassed and intimidated by ex-boyfriends or ex-husbands after their relationships break up, and there is often little that police can do. The Legislature is being asked to give police a new way to help such victims. State Rep. Thomas Homer has proposed legislation to stop those who are commonly known as stalkers. The circumstances surrounding victims such as Prudhomme and Pelletier draw a lot of attention, but Homer's legislation would address a more common and less-noticed problem: Women who are persistently threatened and intimidated don't have much recourse to stop the perpetrator. A spouse or ex-spouse can seek a protective order from a judge, but violation of such an order is just a misdemeanor. A former girlfriend doesn't even have that legal avenue. Women who complain to police are often told there is nothing that can be done unless the ex-husband or boyfriend physically harms them. The Homer bill would create a new offense of stalking, in which someone 'willfully, maliciously and repeatedly follows or harasses another person and makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of death or great bodily harm.' Violation would be a misdemeanor. If the stalker were also violating a protective order, the offense would become a felony. This is not a blanket endorsement of the legislation, but a commendation that it deserves the attention of the Legislature. It's hard to say how effective such a law would be, particularly since authorities would have to prove a perpetrator's intent. It does, though, have the potential to be a helpful weapon against domestic violence."

— The Chicago Tribune
Nov. 18, 1991

Toughen gun controls to save kids at school

"Gunfire has turned many school grounds into battlegrounds. Between 1986 and 1990, 65 students and six school employees were killed with guns in schools; 201 were severely wounded; 242 were held hostage. As many as a half-million students pack guns, according to some estimates. Across the U.S.A., in rural townships, urban areas and suburban communities, kids with guns are turning the once placid school experience into jolting, bloody shootouts. Education officials are fighting back with beefed-up security and metal detectors. But more must be done. To keep guns out of the schools, they must be kept out of the streets, out of homes. Schools should: automatically suspend students caught with guns in school; provide lessons that teach respect for life and the dangers of guns; seek better police protection of students going to and from school. Parents should keep guns out of the reach of children at home and support gun-control laws that: require a waiting period for the purchase of guns; impose tough sentences for crimes committed with guns; ban military-style assault weapons. Guns in school teach a deadly lesson. The victims are our kids — and our future."

— USA Today
Nov. 12, 1991

NYPD computer to monitor police abuses

A computer-aided "performance monitoring system" will soon be implemented to track brutality complaints against New York City police officers, who will be subject to automatic reviews when repeated complaints are lodged against them.

Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown outlined the plan for the system — aimed at preventing the use of excessive force and correcting abuses — on Nov. 6 while speaking to a forum of the New York Board of Rabbis and the New York African American Citywide Clergy Council. The system would supplement existing programs, such as the Civilian Complaint Review Board, that address brutality issues.

Brown said that under the plan, officers who are the subject of repeated complaints will face sanctions that range from increased monitoring of their performance to dismissal.

An officer would face an automatic review if found guilty of an excessive-force complaint, or if he or she received four or more such complaints in a two-year period, or accumulated more than one complaint annually over four or more years.

Subject to the findings of an intensive background investigation, the officer would be placed in one of three categories. In the first, which Brown referred to as the "early intervention monitoring" category, an officer would be subject to conferences with commanders, receive career guidance and quarterly monitoring reports. Officers who fail to respond would be placed in the "performance monitoring" category that would become part of the permanent personnel record and would be taken into account when that officer is up for promotion. The record would be expunged if the officer's conduct had improved significantly.

Officers who continue to be the subject of brutality complaints would

be placed in the final category for "special monitoring" by a panel of top police officials. Additional complaints would trigger an immediate investigation by the Internal Affairs Division.

"If, through all these measures, the conduct of the police officer is not changed, then we will act to remove him or her from the Police Department," Brown said.

Officials of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, the city's powerful police union, indicated to the New York Times that it would closely monitor the

tracking system to ensure that no officers are unfairly categorized.

Officials of the New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU) said that the system outlined by Brown was an inadequate means for responding to brutality complaints. Its executive director, Norman Siegel, said Brown's plan ignored "the need for civilian oversight, monitoring and accountability."

The NYCLU has long supported the idea of an all-civilian Complaint Review Board.

Brown said that complaints to the

review board had decreased by almost 30 percent in the past five years, a reduction he attributed to increased accountability by police commanders. Siegel told New York Newsday that the numbers of brutality complaints against police had dropped because people "realize the system doesn't work."

A series of investigative articles on police misconduct and discipline of officers that appeared in Newsday last month said the number of police brutality claims that wound up in court had risen by 15 percent in the past year. The

number of police brutality lawsuits jumped 50 percent from 1986 to 1991, from 1,027 to 1,558, the paper said. The city paid out \$10 million to settle brutality lawsuits in fiscal 1991.

Only five city police officers have been fired for brutality since 1986, the report said. Meanwhile, 81 officers have faced departmental trials this year for incidents that occurred in the past several years, with 47 cleared of charges and 34 receiving punishments ranging from loss of vacation days to 90-day suspensions.

The Wild West lives on in Idaho, or so says a none-too-pleased FBI

While the image of the American Wild West is largely confined these days to Hollywood westerns, the FBI says that the gambling and prostitution that typified the leisure pursuits of the pioneers are still commonplace in the old mining towns of the Idaho panhandle.

In recent months, FBI agents have swooped down on Shoshone County's seemingly placid communities, such as the county seat of Wallace, which bureau officials contend is a hotbed of vice. Last summer, 150 agents moved in and raided 58 bars in the area, seizing 200 video poker machines.

The Federal presence has diminished but agents are keeping tabs on the area for signs of a resurgence of gambling and prostitution, USA Today reported recently. And many townspeople would prefer that the agents take their business elsewhere.

"It's a damn shame that the FBI had nothing better to do than go out and raid poker machines," said Bob Kelley, who owns the Longhorn Bar in Osborne,

just up the road from Wallace. "Apparently, drug traffic is at a standstill," he opined sardonically.

Kelley said he brought video poker machines into his bar — and offered prize money to players to drum up business — when the local economy soured in the mid-1980's. Sunnier economic skies have yet to dawn on the area, where the current unemployment rate stands at 20 percent.

Prostitution and gambling "of some sort" have "always been tolerated," according to Janice Karst, who works in the silver mine tour shop.

Wallace Mayor Maurice Pellissier, whose town is listed on the National Historic Register because of its architecture, said that vice was a fact of life in the area. Until about six years ago, local police provided protection to houses of prostitution "to keep the crazies out," he said. Prostitutes even chipped in funds to buy a new police car.

The fact that such activities are "tolerated" apparently set off alarm bells

to the FBI, which is reportedly investigating whether payoffs were made to local officials. But County Commission chairman Don Hayman said the FBI is mistaking official tolerance for graft. "It would have been political suicide... to close everything down," he told USA Today.

Pellissier also denied that payoffs were made. He said the houses of prostitution began to close after he stopped offering police protection. "The atmosphere in Wallace had changed so much, they were going by the wayside anyway," he said. The last bordello closed in 1990.

County Prosecutor John Cossel called the FBI's probe a "bunch of bunk" and said that video poker games are a harmless entertainment.

FBI officials have a different view. "They think we're picking on them," said Tim Screen of the FBI, who warned of forthcoming indictments that will show video poker is just "the tip of the iceberg" of large-scale vice and corruption.

And not everyone in the area "tolerates" the vice. "Long overdue," said hardware store clerk Art Fleming, when told of the impending indictments. "The problem is a lot deeper than a lot of people like to think."

Now area residents are waiting to see who will be accused in the indictments. They are also keeping an ear open for information about the "culprit" — in Pellissier's words — "that called these people into our community."

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Missouri panel calls for more training

Continued from Page 1

ment academies; encourage the implementation of a continuing education requirement; and establish a closed-circuit link between the State Highway Patrol's training academy, other law enforcement academies, and the state's junior colleges to provide basic and continuing law enforcement training.

The commission also recommended that the state increase and increase funding for the DARE program, which the report said had proved itself to be among the state's "foremost weapons in the war on drugs." The state should also set up a DARE resource office. A state drug prosecution task force should also be established to ease caseloads at the county level and legislation should be enacted to root out drug dealers from public housing. The report also urged legislation that would make multiple arrests for possession of 35 grams or less of mari-

juana a felony instead of a misdemeanor.

The report's look at domestic violence recommended that law enforcement agencies be required to maintain and report statistics on such crimes, and called on the state to encourage domestic violence training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges. Agencies were also urged to standardize procedures for dealing with child sexual assault victims.

The commission also encouraged the use of Domestic Abuse Response Teams (DARTs) statewide. The specialized teams, which currently operate in one St. Louis police district, respond to domestic violence calls and assists victims through all phases of the criminal justice system.

In an effort to improve the delivery and efficiency of law enforcement services in Missouri, the commission urged the establishment of a broad-

based law enforcement council that would formulate common 10-year goals for the state's law enforcement agencies. It said the current funding cap on the Highway Patrol should be eliminated and the number of troopers increased.

The report also recommended that State Highway Patrol officers be granted search-and-seizure powers. Full police powers should also be conferred on officers serving in regional narcotics task forces, campus police agencies and housing authority security forces, the report added.

The commission urged the state to establish a broad-based task force to study the creation of a regional jail system in Missouri. It also recommended that new ways to fund correctional programs — such as offering tax credits or other incentives to encourage private construction and operations of jails — be formulated. It also

urged the state to construct more jail space and require all inmates to earn a General Equivalency Degree before becoming eligible for parole. Boot camp-style facilities for young offenders should also be established, the report added.

The state's judicial system needs to be overhauled to speed the adjudication of criminal cases and increase sensitivity to victims, said the report. "To many of our witnesses, the judicial system often seems slow, unpredictable and unconcerned with the needs of crime victims and their families," said Webster. "For example, we heard testimony about trial delays caused by last-minute disqualifications of judges. In rural counties, such disqualifications can routinely cause trial delays of four to six months while an alternate judge is found, and this legal move appears to be used increasingly as a delaying tactic by defendants."

Webster and the crime commission urged the Rules Committee of the Missouri Supreme Court to examine its current guidelines for disqualifying judges in criminal trials. It also called

on court to allow crime victims to file civil restitution claims as part of criminal prosecution proceedings. The state should also study the feasibility of implementing a circuit prosecutor system throughout Missouri to ensure that every circuit has a full-time prosecutor.

By way of reforming the state's juvenile justice system, the commission proposed the establishment of a task force to study and redraft the juvenile code. "Today's youth matures in an environment that is very different from the environment for which the juvenile system was designed," the report noted. The commission also urged that juvenile curfew centers be adequately funded and that adult role-modeling programs for at-risk youths be developed.

The findings and recommendations were forwarded to Gov. John Ashcroft for review. He is expected to incorporate some of the proposals into his legislative package, which is to be announced during his State of the State address on Jan. 15, said spokeswoman Yolanda Murphy.

Wisconsin legislation sets its sights on 'stalkers'

Persons convicted of repeatedly harassing, following or threatening others with death or injury could be jailed for up to nine months and fined a maximum of \$10,000 under the provisions of legislation introduced in Wisconsin last month.

The so-called "stalker law," introduced in the Legislature Nov. 6 by Rep. Tom Ourada (R-Antigo), calls for even harsher penalties for violators under injunctions or restraining orders who continue to pursue victims. In those cases, a violator could get a two-year prison term. The increased pen-

alty would also apply to those who violate the law a second time within seven years of a prior conviction involving the same victim.

Sean Dilweg, a spokesman for Ourada, said that the Representative drew up the legislation after researching the problem and determining there was a "growing need" for additional protections for victims, especially victims of domestic violence. Dilweg pointed to FBI crime statistics indicating that 30 percent of female homicide victims are killed by their husbands or boyfriends.

"The feeling [about the proposed legislation] is that it gives the victim the ability to put some time between themselves and whoever is pursuing them," Dilweg told LEN.

The measure is based on a similar law that was enacted this year in California, Dilweg said. Other states are examining the same law, he added. [See "Other Voices," Page 6.]

A public hearing on the proposal will be held in December. Dilweg said the measure had bipartisan support in the Legislature, which will address the proposal after the holiday recess.



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Video brings home unsettling message of police suicides

Continued from Page 1

After leaving the force, Dougherty became severely depressed and his wife left him. When he learned that his mother was terminally ill with cancer, Dougherty decided he could take no more and barricaded himself in his Staten Island home, gun at the ready. His family notified the department and several police cruisers arrived on the scene.

It took a tough-talking officer to convince Dougherty not to take his life. The officer informed him of treatment options, and Dougherty has since learned to cope with anger, resentment and loss that pushed him to the edge. Dougherty, who is now a private investigator, sometimes lectures officers in the suicide course.

Another case related in the film does not end as happily. It examines the life and death of Jim McKenny, a 17-year veteran who served with the elite Emergency Services Unit. McKenny shot himself to death in 1984 at age 42. McKenny had exhibited symptoms of depression for several years, according to his wife, Carol, who noted that "extreme depression didn't fit with anyone's image of Jim. . . . Like suicide, depression was something that happened to somebody else."

Therein lies one of the central theses of the film: That suicidal thoughts can plague anyone, and that suicidal persons — especially police officers who strive to maintain a tough aura of seeming invulnerability — are good at keeping their impulses hidden. The film and the course are designed not only to urge troubled officers to seek help for their problems, but also to encourage them to assist other officers who may be at risk for suicide.

The film is an effort to help officers "recognize that under their badges, they are fragile people who should be aware of how the stresses of the job can take their toll," said Gregg Roberts, the program director of the Police

Foundation and the film's associate producer. "It seems to be hitting home because most people in the police family, either directly or indirectly, have had contact with suicide. . . . It's stimulating a lot of discussion, questions and concern."

"It breaks tremendously new ground in terms of facing the fact that police commit suicide," said Gerald W. Lynch, a psychologist who is chairman of the Police Foundation and president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

The video has piqued the interest of other police departments around the country, which, like their New York counterpart, are not eager to admit the extent of suicide among their officers. Lynch recalled that when initial research for the project began, calls were made to police officials nationwide to glean information about suicide rates. "They all said there wasn't any," he said.

Roberts also observed a reluctance on the part of police officials to acknowledge suicides. "Other departments are not exactly dealing with the problem on the surface. They pretend they don't have a problem. They have hunting accidents, not suicides. But when they see the film, they say this is a non-threatening way in which we can address a very serious concern."

Because of the widespread interest the training video has generated, the foundation is devising a distribution plan to make it available to all interested departments. "It certainly is appropriate for all police audiences," Roberts said. "Based on the response we've received from police across the country, it seems that we've struck a nerve, and it's really well-appreciated that we are dealing with the subject in such a sensitive and meaningful way."

[For more information about "By Their Own Hand," contact Gregg Roberts of the New York City Police Foundation at (212) 751-7180.]

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Sailing the high seize:

Suspects' property is fair game for seizure by police

An Iowa appellate court has given police the green light to seize property from criminal suspects — even those who have not been charged with or convicted of drug-related crimes — if police can show "a substantial connection" between the property and a certain crime.

Jorge L. Rios, a suspected drug trafficker, had appealed to the Iowa Court of Appeals for a review of a Polk County District Court ruling which said authorities had acted properly when they seized guns, ammunition, cash and a gym bag belonging to Rios. Rios had not been convicted of any drug-related crime, no charges had been filed against him, and no illegal substances were found in searches of his person, home or vehicle.

Rios had driven into the parking lot of a Des Moines motel on March 6, 1990, where officers had earlier arrested Jose Morero for cocaine possession and seized two kilos of the drug. When Rios knocked on the door of the unit rented by Morero, authorities at the scene moved in and searched Rios and his car, finding more than \$2,000 in cash on Rios. Later that day, Rios's residence was searched with his permission. There, officers found a shotgun, two handguns with holsters, a

bag of ammunition, \$6,880 in cash, a gym bag containing a scale that police said is commonly used by drug dealers, a smaller scale, plastic sandwich bags, an envelope with numbers written on it, a straw, and a page from a diary.

The state introduced the items as evidence against Rios, saying they were consistent with evidence in drug trafficking cases. A narcotics officer testified that Arthur Scigliano, who acted as an intermediary between undercover agents and Morero, told him that "George" was a drug dealer who weighed cocaine on his kitchen table, and that "George" and Morero were at the motel cutting up a kilo of cocaine.

The trial court agreed that the cash, handguns, holsters, ammunition, scales and shotguns were used "or intended to be used" to "facilitate the criminal offense of unauthorized delivery of, or conspiracy to deliver, controlled substances" such as cocaine. It ordered the property forfeited, and the statements made by Scigliano connecting Rios with the cocaine-trafficking conspiracy were used to uphold the forfeiture.

The appeals court, in its ruling on Oct. 29, pointed out that forfeitures can be made under Iowa state law without convictions of suspects.

"The trial court found, and we agree,

there was substantial evidence to find a conspiracy dealing in drugs existed between Scigliano and Morero," the decision said. After examining the likelihood that the items seized were commonly used in drug operations, the court ruled that evidence placing Rios at the motel room where cocaine was found, together with the Scigliano's statements, provided the "substantial evidence" needed to effect the forfeiture.

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New Video Shows How To Safeguard Computer Evidence

The National Institute of Justice releases its new Crime Scene Computer Video.

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The **Crime Scene Computer Video** was prepared with the cooperation of the Baltimore County, Maryland, Police Department. It is an excellent training tool for use at academies, seminars, workshops, and law enforcement rollcalls. The 10-minute VHS-formatted video comes with a step-by-step fact sheet for in-house training or on-the-scene referencing.

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Upcoming Events

JANUARY 1992

- 6-10. **Modern Fingerprint Technology.** Presented by the Metro-Dade Police Department Training Bureau. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$495.
- 6-17. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$615.
- 6-17. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tampa, Fla. Fee: \$575.
- 6-17. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$595.
- 6-March 20. **Command & Management School.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$1,100 (SLEI members); \$1,700 (non-members).
7. **Civil Liability & the Use of Force.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Three Rivers, Mich. Fee: \$95.
- 7-11. **Fifth ASLET International Training Seminar.** Presented by the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers. To be held in Milwaukee. Fee: \$245 (ASLET members); \$295 (non-members).
8. **Deliberate & Dynamic Building Entries.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Three Rivers, Mich. Fee: \$85.
- 8-10. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Naples, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 8-10. **Managing High-Risk Policing Liability.** Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$195.
- 9-10. **Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New York. Fee: \$375.
- 13-15. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in

Naples, Fla. Fee: \$325.

- 13-15. **Line-of-Duty Deaths: Survivor & Department Response.** Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$185.
- 13-17. **Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.
- 13-17. **Seminar for the Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$425.
- 14-17. **Executive Development for Law Enforcement.** Presented by Quantic Group Associates. To be held in Lawrence, Ind. Fee: \$310.
- 15-17. **Street Survival '92.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).
- 15-17. **Vehicle Theft Investigation.** Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$190.
- 20-22. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Eustis, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 20-23. **Comprehensive Staff Inspections Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.
- 20-24. **Drug Unit Commander Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.
- 20-24. **Introductory TEAM-UP Database Management System.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.
- 20-31. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.
- 20-31. **Supervising a Selective Traffic Law**

- Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.
- 21-22. **Physical Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$375.
- 21-23. **Police Manpower Allocation & Distribution.** Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$195.
22. **Re-Empowerment of Management.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Leavenworth, Kan. Fee: \$95.
- 22-25. **The San Diego Conference on Responding to Child Maltreatment.** Presented by the Center for Child Protection. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$345.
- 26-28. **Street Survival '92.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).
27. **Training Officers Development.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be

held in Livonia, Mich. Fee: \$425.

- 27-28. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$375.
- 27-29. **Field Training Program for Communications Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 27-31. **Forensic Photography.** Presented by the Dade County Medical Examiner Department. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$695.
- 27-31. **Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$450.
- 27-31. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.
- 27-31. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held

in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$365.

- 27-31. **Retail Security.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$365.
- 27-Feb. 7. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Whittier, Calif. Fee: \$575.
- 27-Feb. 7. **Line Supervision.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$575.
- 27-Feb. 14. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 29-30. **Police Legal Research Techniques.** Presented by the Pennsylvania Police Criminal Law Bulletin. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$179.
- 29-31. **Police Stakeout & Surveillance Techniques.** Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

Forum:

With radar, St. Petersburg PD elects to err on the side of caution

Continued from Page 6

microwave devices — such a position would be sheer folly today. However, we do advocate that every reasonable attempt be made to ensure that microwave devices are operated in as safe a manner as possible, minimizing exposure to potentially harmful radiation.

We elected to follow the lead of the nearby Hernando County Sheriff's Office, which also thoroughly investigated this issue and discovered a safer approach to mounting radar units. They modified a two-piece radar unit and placed the antenna — the part from which the microwave radiation is emitted — inside the light bar on the roof of the cruiser. Subsequent testing demonstrated a significant reduction of the measured levels of radiation inside the cruiser, since microwaves cannot penetrate a metal surface. The officers' safety is thus enhanced by minimizing their exposure to radar emissions.

As a result, in October 1991, the St.

Petersburg Police Department, having permanently removed all hand-held radar units, replaced them with 10 new two-piece radar systems, mounting them in marked cruisers in a manner similar to that used in Hernando County.

A law enforcement administrator's decision regarding whether to continue using radar units, based on current U.S. safety standards, will not

adequately ensure the health and safety of his officers. Until such time as those standards become more stringent, law enforcement policymakers must consider — indeed, they have a duty to thoroughly review the growing body of scientific evidence and take the steps necessary to ensure the health and safety of all police officers who use traffic radar.

Subpoena power for review boards at issue in Dade County

Continued from Page 1

ized in a way that prevents that from happening," Pomeroy said. "It has to be clearly delineated. There's no question in my mind about that."

If such subpoena powers are granted to the Independent Review Board, Pomeroy said that no subpoenas should be issued to officers who are the subject of investigations.

"The only thing that officer could

do is to declare a Fifth Amendment right and refuse to testify. If they're physically there, then anybody can verbally beat up on them. That's blatantly unfair and should not be done," said Pomeroy, a former Berkeley, Calif., police chief.

Still, he added, "Having [subpoena power] is symbolically important, and having it would help us in a practical sense occasionally."

For further information:

American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, 9155 400th Ave., P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (414) 279-5700. Fax: (414) 279-5758.

Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Center for Child Protection, Children's Hospital, 8001 Frost St., San Diego, CA 92123. (619) 495-4940. Fax: (619) 278-2365.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669, 70.

Georgia Police Academy, 1000 Indian Springs Dr., Forsyth, GA 31029-9599. (912) 993-4528.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St., S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. 1-800-235-4723.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Metro-Dade County Medical Examiner Department, Number One on Bob Hope

Rd., Miami, FL 33136-1133. (305) 545-2486. Fax: (305) 545-2418.

Metro-Dade Police Department, Training Bureau, Attn. Sgt. Liz Brown, 9601 NW 58th St., Miami, FL 33178. (305) 594-1001.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 239-7033.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011.

Pennsylvania Police Criminal Law Bulletin, 2579 Warren Rd., Indiana, PA 15701. (412) 465-5165.

Quantic Group Associates Inc., 3904 Lansing Ct., Dumfries, VA 22026-2460. (703) 221-0189. Fax: (703) 221-3836.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

Valencia Community College, Governmental Services Program, P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802-3028. (407) 299-5000, ext. 3265.

Van Meter & Associates, P.O. Box 21313, Columbus, OH 43221. (800) 331-8025.

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How much training is enough?

The state of Missouri, which ranks last in the nation in mandatory minimum training for peace officers, is urged once again to raise the requirement, as part of a blueprint for the future of law enforcement in the state. **Page 1.**

Also in this issue:

Taking aim at an underrated threat to police — suicide.
Page 1.

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